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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Gossip as to Further Military Proceedings Against Him.

IT IS THOUGHT THERE WILL BE NONE

A Court of Inquiry Was Ordered Just After the Disaster.

BUT IT WAS DISSOLVED

Now that the civil authorities have practically closed their proceedings in the case of Col. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office, for alleged criminal responsibility for the Ford's Theater disaster, the question has arisen as to what the milltary authorities propose to do about it. As an officer of the army Col. Ainsworth is amenable for violation of military laws or regulations, regardless of the action of the civil authorities. If he has violated any of the regulations of the army he can be tried by court martial and if convicted punished to the extent, of military law. Or if the alleged offense is not one presenting a prima facle case for court martial, it could be investigated by a military court of inquiry to de-

The General Belief.

In the absence of Secretary Lamont there s no person at the War Department who is able to say whether further action is proper or necessary in the case of Col. Ainsworth. The consensus of opinion among the officers who discussed the question (privately) with a Star reporter today, howsver, is that the department will
take no further action in the matter.
The general ground for this belief is
the repeated failure of the civil authorities,
after prolonged and thorough investigation,
to make a case against Col Ainsworth that
would stand the test of judicial consideration. The officers holding this opinion say
that inasmuch as the civil authorities have
absolved Col. Ainsworth from all legal
bame and responsibility for the disaster
there is no occasion for a military investigation of the same affair, especially as the
crime with which he was charged was (privately) with a Star reporter today, howrime with which he was charged was wholly within the jurisdiction of the civil

The Department Records.

This view of the case is strengthened by the records of the War Department in this particular case. They show that a military investigation of the affair was ordered and that it was suspended almost before it was started, in order that there should be no interference with the civil investigation then in progress. The military investigation then in progress. The military investigation was entirely discontinued a few days later, and it was determined that no further action would be taken by the War Department unless it became necessary as a result of the civil investigation.

The official records show as follows:

The Court of Inquiry. On the 10th of June, 1893, the Secretary of or the request of Col. F. C. Ains-1 court of inquiry is hereby appointed, to meet in this city at 11 o'clock a. m. on the 12th day of June, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the management of his office, in so far as it may have had any connection with or bearing upon the disaster of June the 9th, at old Ford's Theater building, on 10th street, this city. The court will also fully investigate all the

The court will also fully investigate all the facts in the case, and will express an opinion as to who is responsible.

"The detail for the court is Brigadier Gen. Thos. L. Casey, chief of engineers; Brigadier Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, quartermaster general; Major C. E. L. B. Davis, corps of engineers; Major George B. Davis, judge advocate, recorder."

The Court Dissolved. On the 22d of June of the same year the Secretary of War issued the following or-

"In the matter of the military court of inquiry, appointed June 10, 1893, to investigate the conduct of office of Col. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office of the War Department, so far as it may have had any connection with or bearing upon the disaster of June 9, at the Ford's Theater building, and to express an opinion as to who is responsible.

ice the foregoing court was ordered, ivil authorities of the District of Columbia, by a coroner and a legally chosen jury, have investigated the disaster at Ford's Theater building for the purpose of Ford's Theater building for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the same and of fixing the responsibility therefor, and the procedures under the civil law are still in progress. That there may be no interference by the military with the operations of the civil law in the case, and believing that the ends of justice and the interests of the military service will be best subserved by leaving the matter at this time to the determination of the civil authorities, free from any influence or complication that might ensue from a military inquiry, the order of June 10, 1893, is hereby revoked and the court dissolved."

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

I'mo Fires in Three Days in Omaha Building.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.-Fire, which was started at 3 a.m. in the printing office of Fred. A. Manger on South 13th street, caused a loss of \$28,000. Manger's loss is \$8,000, and the Columbia Clothing Company's loss is \$10,000. The damage to the building is about \$10,000. The damage to the building is about \$10,000. Fire two nights ago in the same building did considerable damage, and the insurance companies had just adjusted the losses yesterday afternoon. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

BAPID FIRING GUNS.

Great Interest in the Test at Sandy

Hook Grounds. SANDY HOOK, N. J., June 1.-Great in terest is being shown in the test firing of the rapid guns here today. The test is to be for rapidity only. Two Hotchkiss, one Driggs-Schroder, one Sponsal and one Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun will be fired. These are all six-pounders. In addition to the six-pounders, one Skoda three-pounder will be tested.

It was expected that the Seabury six-pound gun would also be tested today, but it is not yet ready.

DYNAMITE AT ATLANTA. Explosion of a Bomb Near a Private

House. ATLANTA, Ga., June 1.-A dynamite bomb was exploded at midnight almost under the home of D. C. Wall on Walker street. Wall is a railroad engineer. The side of the house was shattered, but no one was injured. A narrow alley separates Wall's house from the Methodist parsonage, occupied by Rev. K. H. Eakes.

The bomb was thrown from the street and it is a question as to which house it was intended to wreck.

Sensation Caused in Boston. BOSTON, Mass., June 1.-Rev. Dr. J. I. Lansing of the Park Street Church, this city, has created a furore by the charges of police corruption in this city, which he made at the New England Moral Reform out his promise in the matter Boston will have a sensation that will rival that cre-sted in New York by Dr. Parkhurst.

Completion of Big Guns Ends Work For Mechanics.

More Dismissals to Follow Unless Appropriations Are Made-Several Rumors at the Yard.

Twenty-eight machinists and helpers were

discharged from the ordnance shop yesterday. There is nothing sensational in this matter, and, although there is quite a good discrimination, partisan preferences, etc., this conversational bitterness seems not to be warranted by the facts. Work in the gun shop has been slacking up for some time. Of the twelve 13-inch guns ordered by the Navy Department ten have been completed and the remaining two are upon the lathes in an advanced stage. All the 6-inch weapons ordered have been finished, and many other orders upon the ordnance department have been filled or are soon to be. Thus it became necessary to discharge the men or to pay them for performing no work. There was, substantially, no productive work for them to perform. The Star man did not get this information from the foreman or the officers, but from the men who today are laboring over the great guns. They seemed hopeful, but feared that other discharges would soon follow for the same reason. If the department did not order a number of new guns a very heavy dismissal would be necessary in the fall. According to the regulations of the mavy, when discharges are to be made from a shop the foreman has authority to name those who shall go. He must, however, base his decisions upon the efficiency records of the men, and he with the lowest degree of excellence shall be dismissed first. Although there is an opportunity for the ductive work for them to perform. The records of the men, and he with the lowest degree of excellence shall be dismissed first. Although there is an opportunity for the foreman to show preferences, it is not thought by the workmen with whom the reporter talked that any have been shown in the matter of the late discharges. The ordnance officers could not countenance such a proceeding, and if charges of partiality should be proved against the foreman his dismissal would be but the question of a few hours. Several of the men whose names were stricken from the roil yesterday were at the yard this morning with requests for reinstatement, but these requests were unavailing. The Star man was told unofficially that should it again be necessary to increase the force these fallen employes would be allowed the preference.

There was a story at the yard that the Secretary of the Navy had sent to Commandant Howell a notice to reduce the expenses of the yard \$2,000 per month, and that a similar notice had been sent to the commandants of the other yards. This story could not be verified or disproved. The men who were dismissed yesterday were earning from \$1.50 to \$3 per day.

About twenty dismissals took place about ten days ago from the forge shop and smithy. These were also made because of the absence of work to be done.

It is not thought that any discharges from the yard are in immediate prospect.

CAPITOL TOPICS.

To Obtain Title. Mr. Heard has introduced a bill in the House, by request, authorizing the Attorobtain title for the United States by right of eminent domain or otherwise to all the water rights in the vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac, the water so taken to be used for any and all public purposes.

The bill makes elaborate provision for condemnation proceedings in the Court of Claims, with right of appeal to the United

States Supreme Court. To Extend the Protection of Seals. Chairman McCreary of the House foreign affais committee says that the bill passed by the House today and heretofore passed by the Senate to carry out the decree of the Paris tribunal is to supplement diplomatic negotiations now going on with Rusmatic negotiations now going on with Russia and Japan. The bill extends the provisions of the decree of the Paris court of arbitration over such countries as have an interest in fur seals. With the bill passed today and a successful termination of the present negotiations with Russia and Japan it is expected that every country having any interest or property in the seals will be enlisted in their protection.

Swift to Have a Hearing. Socialist Swift, who led a commonweel army to Washington from Boston, will be given a hearing by the House committee on labor, of which Representative McGann is chairman. Swift is a native of Ohio, has taken degrees at Williams and Johns Hopkins, and will preach to the committee doctrines similar to the nationalistic scheme

Nicaragua Canal Hearing. The Nicaragua canal question was discussed again by the House committee on commerce today. Senator Morgan addressed the committee and took part in the dis-

A Short Stay. Basil Lockwood, the colored man known as the hero of the Ford's Theater disaster, who was recently appointed a laborer in

the War Department at \$55 a month in recognition of his distinguished services on that melancholy occasion, is among the number of employes dismissed yesterday in the interest of economy. His government services only lasted a few months.

Representative Jerry Simpson left Washington yesterday for Berkeley Springs, where he will remain until recovered. He was so weak that he had to be carried aboard the train, and was accompanied by Representative Pence of Colorado.

Coinage in May. The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows that the total coinage of the mints of the United States during the

month of May, 1804, was \$0,120,450, of which \$8,445,450 was gold, and \$675,000 was silver. The silver coinage was entirely of half dollars and quarters. Treasury Receipts. National bank notes received for redemp

tion today, \$562,645. Government receipts from internal revenue, \$156,218.65; customs, \$340,000.43, and miscellaneous, \$95,107.84. Personal Mention.

Mr. Joseph Nimmo, ir., of this city yesterday received the degree of LL. D. from the University of the City of New York on the occasion of its sixty-second annua

An Appointment. Secretary Gresham has appointed Mr. Pendleton King of Guilford county, N. C., chief of the bureau of archives and indexes State Department, to succeed Mr. Haswell, resigned. Mr. King took charge of the

resigned. A office today.

New Chief Clerk of the Census. George H. Donnell of Mississippi was today appointed chief clerk of the census bureau at \$2,500 per annum. James H. Wardle of New York, whom Mr. Donnell succeeds, has been transferred to the pension office.

Changes in the Treasury Department. According to a statement sent to the Senate today by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the changes made in the Treasury Department between March 4, 1893, and April 19 of the present year, there were 740 appointments; 72 re-appointments, 358 promotions, 160 reductions, 272 resignations and 565 removals.

Representative De Witt Warner Before the Senate Committee.

HE WILL NOT TALK OF HIS TESTIMON!

The Wire Manufacturer Expected Here on Monday.

MR. McPHERSON'S STATEMENT

Representative John De Witt Warner of New York was before the Senate sugar investigating committee for an hour today. He took a very decided stand, when the tariff bill was before the House, in favor of in that direction, while the bill was under consideration in the House, was made under his leadership. There have been newspaper stories published to the effect that efforts were made in the interest of the sugar trust to have him desist from his opposition to the sugar schedule, and Mr. Warner was questioned as to the truth of

these stories.

He refused, however, when he left the committee room, to divulge the proceedings in committee or to state what replies he

Senator Gray, as chairman of the commit-tee, also declined to attempt to give a sum-mary of the testimony, saying that the re-port of it would be published soon and that any synopsis would be unfair.

The committee adjourned over until Mon-day to await the appearance of a witness from a distance.

The Wine Manufacturer Expected. The witness expected by the committee on Monday is Walter Gaston of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who is the wire manufacturer who has been represented as having overheard the conversation at the Arlington Hotel last March between certain United States Senators and members of the sugar trust. The witness expected by the committee on

Mr. Gaston has expressed a willingness to appear before the committee and tell all that he knows. He will be asked to give the names of the Senators and members of the trust who were reported as having par-ticipated in the conversation. Then the persons whose names he may give will be next called. These have already been print-ed in the newspapers, but the committee want Mr. Gaston's own statement before again taking up this branch of the inquiry, as that, they think, would be a better foun-dation to build upon than anything yet elicited.

It is understood that in his testimony to It is understood that in his testimony to-day Representative Warner did not sustain the published story that influential mem-bers of his party has interceded with him in behalf of the sugar interest to suspend his fight against the protection of that in-dustry, and that, while he professed his be-lief in free sugar, he did not display any knowledge of influences opposed to that policy which supported the reports that the administration desired to protect the sugar interests.

What Mr. McPherson Says. publication in a New York paper, to the effect that speculation in sugar stock had been continued in his name by his son after the tariff bill became a subject of controversy in the Senate committee on finance, said:

"I think the criticism is a little unjust considering the facts. My son had pur-chased 500 shares of stock for investment on February 8, which, it will be remembered, was immediately after the House of Representatives, as a body, had practically decided against a sugar tax. He sold it, however, on the 16th of the same month, and while another purchase of this stock was afterward made inadvertently, and not intentionally the stock was ordered sold.

Explaining this last transaction, Mr. Mc Explaining this last transaction, Mr. Mc-Pherson stated that when his health became impaired last fall he transferred various of his interests, including certain stocks, to his son. He said that the young man had made the first purchase in February, after disposing of certain railroad shares, as an investment, but tiring of them had disposed of them within a week. Again on the 22d, seeing the reports in the newspapers indicated a rise in the sugar stocks, the son had consulted him about the advisability of the purchase of some of this stock and that a telegram ordering another installment had been written, but the San-

ator, beginning at that time to realize that sugar would become a subject of controversy in the Senate, had advised against the transaction, and had supposed that the telegram making the order had been destroyed. It appeared, however, that it had been sent, and that the purchase was made on the 24th on the strength of it.

Mr. McPherson was very much surprised when he learned of this purchase and immediately gave directions that the stock be disposed of, which was done. He said the only way he can account for the sending of the telegram is that it must have gotten mixed with other dispatches sind letters, and was probably taken to the office by the servants while he and the son were absent, as it was agreed that the order was not to be given.

Bank Note Circulation.

A statement by the controller of the currency shows the total amount of national bank notes in circulation May 31, 1894, exclusive of national bank notes, amounting to \$84,337, a decrease for the month of May of \$587,613. The circulation, based on United States bonds on May 31, 1894, was \$180, 518,248, an increase for the month of \$12,-738. The circulation secured by lawful money on deposit amounted to \$26,631,434, a decrease during May of \$600,351. The amount of registered bonds on deposit on May 31, 1894, to secure circulating notes was \$201,251,500, and to secure public deposits, \$14,636,000.

Thrown From His Horse. A telegram received at the War Depart ment this morning says that Second Lieut. Lunsford Daniel, sixth cavalry, died last night from injuries received by being thrown from his horse in Yellowstone Park yesterday morning. Lieut. Daniel is a native of Georgia, and was appointed to the army from the ranks. He was stationed at Fort Yellowstone. Wyoming.

The First Concert. The Marine Band will play in the grounds south of the Executive Mansion tomorrow afternoon for the first time this season. The concert will begin about 6 o'clock, and will be followed by others every Saturday dur-ing June, August and September.

Increasing Fighting Power. The acting secretary of the navy has ap proved the recommendation of the nava stability board that the sister ships, Detroit, Montgomery and Marblehead, be armed with nine five-inch guns each instead of ten four-inch guns, as has been proposed. The weights are slightly increased by this arrangement, but the effective fighting power of the ships is proportionately much

The total coinage of the United States

mints for May was 2,919,545 pieces of the 450 was in gold coin, and \$675,000 in frac-

Called Today. Mr. Potter Palmer of Chicago was among the President's visitors this morning. He

e Evening Star

How They Are Regarded by Silver and Anti-Silver Men.

Mr. Bland Opposed to Uniting the Silver and Tariff Questions-Caution Among the Republicans.

Mr. Reed's interview in the Fortnightly Great Damage to the Canadian Review of London, advocating a freer use of silver, has attracted much attention in congressional circles. The plan suggested by him for an agreement among nations to use silver and to fix discriminating tariff rates against countries not using silver has been specially open to comment.

"What. Reed for silver?" said Represent ative Bland, the silver leader, when told of Mr. Reed's Fortnightly article. Then Mr. Fland laughed heartily, and read the arti-

"Mr. Reed concedes our argument," said free sugar and the change made in the bill Mr. Bland, "but he offers us a remedy which we will not have. The great agricultural classes who are behind silver will never consent to a tariff war which will never consent to a tariff war which will close the markets of Europe to our agricultural products. That would be the effect of Mr. keed's proposition. There is no need of uniting the tariff and silver questions. They are wholly independent. If the United States will coin silver it will force England and other foreign countries to recognize silver without threatening them with discriminating tariff duties. They must sell us their goods, and if we insist on offering them silver, it will soon become their inthem silver, it will soon become their in-terest to make silver valuable. We must accomplish the end at home, and not adopt Mr. Reed's plan of going abroad and securing free silver by threats of high tariff. It is probable that his main desire is not so much to ald silver, but to establish higher protective duties against European coun-

Mr. Bland was asked if the silver element of the west and northwest would accept Mr. Reed's views as a gain to the silver

Mr. Burrows' Opinion. Representative Burrows said: "Mr. Reed's article is very timely. There has been much misrepresentation as to the attitude of the republican party on silver. They are not for gold alone, nor for silver alone, but are for both gold and silver. The only question is how to secure that free use of both

metals. If it can be accomplished by mu-

tual co-operation among nations, with a defensive tariff alliance against non-silver using nations, that may be the best solu-Mr. Burrows was asked if such tariff reciprocity among silver-using countries would be a surrender of the protective doctrine. "By no means," said he. "A fair meas-

nomic conection between tariff and silver. If Eugland does not want silver she cannot be made to want it by threatening her with discriminating tariff rates. Mr. Reed might as well have proposed to force Eng-land to use silver by sending rioters among her people. His plan amounts to a threat of giving England trouble if she does not accept silver. The proposition is a novelty, but nothing more."

Republicans Cautious.

Representative C. W. Stone (Pa.), a leading republican of the coinage committee, voiced the caution prevailing among many republicans as to accepting the new de-parture suggested by Mr. Reed. Mr. Stone said there would be little division on his side as to Mr. Reed's first proposition of uniting the nations for a freer use of silver. But he was not ready to admit that such a union was worth having if it cost a sur render to reciprocity or other step destruc-

THE STORY NOT CREDITED

That the President is Angry With Secretary Carlisle and the Senate. The statement published in one of the New York papers this morning that President Cleveland is angry with Senator Gorman and the Senate in general, and with Secretary Carlisle on account of the situation in which the tariff bill has been placed, and that he is expected to give some public expression to his anger, which will probably be followed by the resignation of Mr. Carlisle, is treated in Washington, both at the Capitol and elsewhere, as too absurd to be seriously considered. It is said that it may seriously considered. It is said that it may be readily enough assumed that Mr. Cleveland is not pleased with the result thus far of the attempt at tariff legislation, but all those who are in a position to form an opinion as to his sentiments and purposes treat as absurd the idea of his feeling any such resentment as indicated by the story. In a general way, it is understood to be his degeneral way, it is understood to be his de-sire that Congress should do the best they derstanding, he is not particularly dissatis-fied because of a duty being put on sugar, which he regards as a proper revenue arti-

DIPLOMATO POLITENESS.

The Supply of the New Stamese Minis-

ter Early Tested. Marquis Yohta, the newly appointed Siamese minister to the United States, called at the State Department this morning to in Bluelleids.

have Secretary Gresham escort him to the The Nicaraguan authorities were, he as-White House, in order that he might present his credentials to the President. Arrangements to this effect were made yesterday, but, through some oversight, the President was not informed. It therefore became necessary to postpone the function, but the change was made too late to notify

Local Pensions Granted. Among the pensions granted yesterday were the following: District of Columbia-Original widow's

&c., Gertrude W. Carr. Maryland-Original, James T. Slover, Oxford, Talbert county; renewal, Edward Buckman, Baltimore; increase, John Hare, Grantsville, Garrett county: reissue, Peter Jenson, Baltimore; original widow's, &c., Joseph H. J. Rutter (Father), Baltimore; Surienna Purnell, Berlin, Worcester county. Virginia—Original widow's, &c., Mildred Hudgins, Mathews, Mathews county.

Postal Savings Banks Senator Turple of Indiana today introduced a bill providing for postal savings depositories. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to designate at least one post office in each county to receive deposits of value of \$0,120,450. Of this amount \$8,445,- not less than \$5 nor more than \$100. No one person is to be allowed to deposit more than \$500 per year. The money thus received is intended to be deposited in the loaned by the United States and to be loaned by the United States treasury to banking institutions, the depositors to receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per ship Richmond, in tow of the United States and to be loaned by the United States treasury to banking institutions, the depositors to receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per ship Richmond, in tow of the United States treasury to banking institutions, the depositors to receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per ship Richmond, in tow of the United States treasury to banking institutions, the depositors to receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per ship Richmond, in tow of the United States treasury to banking institutions, the depositors to receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per ship Richmond, in tow of the United States treasury to banking institutions, the depositors to receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per ship Richmond, in tow of the United States treasury to banking institutions, the depositors to receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per ship Richmond, in tow of the United States treasury to banking institutions, the depositors to receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per ship Richmond, in tow of the United States treasury to banking institutions, the depositors to receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per ship Richmond, in tow of the United States treasury to be allowed to move the train and finally drove the train

COLONEL AINSWORTH ORDNANCE DISCHARGES THE SUGAR TRUST REED'S SILVER VIEWS CUT OFF BY FLOODS FLOODS IN COLORADO

Vancouver and New Westminster State. Surrounded by Water.

OVER 2,000 FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS Reported - Running of Trains Delayed.

Pacific Road.

GOV. PENNOYER'S TRIP

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 1 .- The Fraser yesterday and last night. The water was three inches above the highest historical mark. The flood is still rising. From points further up the river come reports that the river is nearly two feet higher

Fraser Valley for a hundred miles has been inundated. So great has been the destruction that ocean steamers passing in through the straits San Joan, de Fuca, are now encountering floating roofs of houses and barns and innumerable carcasses of hogs, sheep and cattle that have passed out of the river with other debris from the valley. It is estimated that over 2,000 families are homeless and that a property loss of fully \$3,000,000 has been caused. Steamers from the rivers and Puget Sound are still being pressed into the work of rescue. Though no lives have been lost during the last two days, there have been many narrow escapes and thrilling ex-periences. Many families have been driven from their houses. One steamer brought 307 settlers from Westminster late last

Among them was the family of a rancher from near Langley. The man had built a strong raft upon which he took his en-tire family and ten blooded horses. They were rescued in mid stream after having been afloat for ten hours.

At many points there is great destitution among the unlucky settlers who have fied from their homes. At the Salmon river setthere homes. At the salmon river set-tlement, where the water is ten feet deep on the flat, many families are huddled to-gether on the highlands, and living on one scanty meal a day. The rescuing steamers have neglected them to care for others who are in greater danger.
At Hatzic, the steamer Transfer sailed up

over farms and fences, over the Hatzic bridge and the dyke and tied up to the rails of the Canadian Pacific railroad track, sevon miles from where the river formerly ran.
The Transfer secured the wife of Rancher McDermott from the roof of her floating house. Her husband, who had failed in his efforts to rescue her, was found later in a small skiff. A big school house, from Nicomen Islan i, floated by New Westminster last night in

would be maintained even with those countries using silver, and there would be added protection against non-silver using countries. No one would suggest a reciprocity equivalent to free trade."

Representative Tracey (N. Y.), the democratic anti-silver leader, voiced the views of that element. "Mr. Reed's plan is wholly impracticable," said he. "There is no economic conection between taris," and there would be added to from the outside world. Even the telegraph is not to be depended upon, as the wires have been constantly in trouble. Every effort is being made to relieve the flood sufferers, but the means are utterly inadequate to meet the demand.

The Canadian Pacific road has 1,000 men at work repairing its tracks. The flood is breaking it, however, faster than they can be also colorado of the danger.

to utterly stop all farming operations along the Fraser river for this season, and the the Fraser river for this season, and the result will be a fearful trade depression in the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, which depend entirely upon acticultural products for their support.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 1.-Gov. Pennoyer, who has been stumping eastern Oregon for the populist party, arrived here last evening, being the only person arriving from that section for several days. He walked some distance down the Union Pacific line, and made a perilous trip of forty miles in a skiff down the raging Columbia. He said the roadbed of the Union Pacific for forty miles is practically destroyed. forty miles is practically destroyed.

Destruction of Conconnully. SPOKANE, Wash., June 1 .- Further particulars from the terrible flood which destroyed the town of Conconnully, Wash., have been received. In addition to the flood in the creek a cloudburst occurred, increasing the volume of water into a raging terrent. Everything was swept before the flood. Trees, houses and rocks came down upon the beautiful flats, where they lodged, forming a jam fifteen feet high in places. Nothing is left except parts of seven buildings. When the flood was within a half mile of the town it was seen, and every one fled to higher land.

A. Spencer of Walla Walla was struck by the drift and carried to the lake, where he was rescued. A. W. Tullock, a druggist, was carried down stream 209 yards, and landed in a jam where he was taken out.

landed in a jam, where he was taken out alive after the water had subsided.

Outside aid is necessary. The loss is complete, as there was no chance to save property. Even those who put their goods on high ground lost everything.

QUIET IN NICARAGUA.

Disposed to Accede to the Demando of the United States Government. The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from United States Minister Baker at Managua, containing information They Find That Their Places Have indicative of a desire on the part of the Nicaraguan authorities to comply with the demands of this country as a result of the Bluenelds affair, Minister Baker said that Consul Braida's exequatur had been restored, and that everything was now moving smoothly in that quarter. He also an nounced that Torres, the governor of Rama, who sheltered the murderer of the American, Wilson, had been deposed from his office and that similar action will be taken. cayo, the Nicaraguan commissioner, now

serted, following every clew looking to the apprehension of Arguello, Wilson's murder-er, though the chances are slim for his cap-

It is understood that Minister Baker's dispatch is in response to instructions that but the change was made too late to notify the Siamese envoy at his hotel, and he appeared at the State Department promptly on the hour agreed upon, arrayed in all the glory and splendor of his oriental court dress. Profuse apologies were made to him, which he accepted with true diplomatic grace. He will be received by the President at the earliest opportunity with full honors. res must be punished for participating in the Wilson matter; that Lacayo should also meet with punishment, and that it must be done at once. The result of this stand by the United States is seen in Minister Baker's dispatches.

A ROUMANIAN COLONY.

It May Be Founded on a 200,000 Acre California Tract.

nians will settle in California as colonists.
These persons are of German descent and live in Bessarabia. They are dissatisfied with the arrangement whereby Bessarabia was ceded to Russia and desire to get away from Russian rule.

The Receiving Ship Richmond. PHILADELPHIA, June 1.-The receiving

Destruction Caused Throughout the

Only One Fatality Thus Far Has Beer

DENVER, Col., June 1 .- Platte river continued to rise until 3 o'clock this morning and a raging torrent is likely to continue pouring through the city.

Colfax and Jerome Park were flooded at 11 o'clock last night, and the persons living on the low ground had to vacate their houses very suddenly. The railroad embankments were washed away in places, and bridges were badly damaged. The loss will be very great. In Jerome Park and vicinity 175 families were driven from their homes and are encamped on higher ground. As many more families living on the river bottoms in this city also fied to higher

Edward Whitman, a boy, fell into the torrent and was drowned. No other fatalities have been reported. It will be several days before trains can be run on schedule time on any of the roads entering this city.

The Denver and Rio Grande railroad is running trains only to Colorado Springs, owing to a bad washout just below there.

The Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island railroad trains using the Rio Grande railroad trains using the Rio Grande railrantoad tracks are consequently cut off. The Santa Fe railroad fares still worse, its tracks being washed away in many places in the Arkansas valley. It is sending trains on the Rio Grande via Trinidad. The damage to the mountain roads by the floods is the heaviest experienced in this state. The loss on business alone reaches \$15,000 a day.

The South Park branch of the Union Pacific is under water from Wheatland to Pine Grove, a distance of thirty miles. The pipe factory, five houses, the railroad tracks and all the city's railroad bridges at Boulder have been washed away by the flood in Boulder creek. Poverty Flats are submerged. No lives were lost.

The Sunset branch of the Gulf railroad and the Mountain road are entirely gone.

Mining Camps Swept Away. The towns of Crisman and Salina, mining camps in Boulder canon, the former six and he latter nine miles from Boulder, have been wiped out of existence. They had a population of about 200, who are now homeess. Many placer mines are ruined. The total loss in and around Boulder is \$500,000. Boulder has had no communication with Denver or any outside point since Wednesday until today, as the telegraph wires were down and the roads impassable.

All the crops in the St. Vrain valley, one of the richest grain regions in the state, have been destroyed by the flood and the loss is very heavy.

A Reservoir in Danger.

The water has undermined the walls o the large reservoir situated at the mouth of Big Canon, just above the village of Palmer Lake, and it is momentarily expected to collapse. The reservoir is 100 feet wide, 300 yards long and 20 feet deep. Citizens of Monument and Husted and also Colorado Springs have been warned

Manitou by the flood and hundreds of men are working to save their property. The stream from Williams canon is rushing over Mineral Water Park, leaving gravel in place of grass. Tons of earth have been torn from the pavilion grounds. Dynamite has been used frequently to demolish gorges. The damage to streets, parks and private property cannot now be estimated.

gorges. The damage to streets, parks and private property cannot now be estimated. The water is still rising.

The big Thompson has spread all over the bottom lands, the streams being higher than at any time since 1876. The home supply ditch has been broken. This ditch supplies a large farming territory and cannot be repaired until after the harvest.

Fountain Qui Boile has overflowed its banks. The residence of John Herrington at Colorado City fell into the stream and was instantly demolished. instantly demolished.

Chicago creek and Clear creek at Colora

do Springs are raging torrents. Telegraph poles and trees are going down before the flood and thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed. Many mines have been flooded and tunes. have caved

DETAINED UNTIL TODAY. The Vigilant Finally Sets Sail for Scotland.

NEW YORK, June 1 .- The yacht Vigilant. which left the Erie basin yesterday morning, bound for Glasgow, and anchored off Camplow, inside of Sandy Hook, on account of the stormy and thick weather, left her anchorage at 12:46 this morning and resumed her voyage. Toward midnight last night the wind, which had been from the night the wind, which had been from the east all day, changed to the westward and the fog lifted. Capt. Jeffery at once gave orders to weigh anchor, and the bronze yacht was soon outside of Sandy Hook on her way across the ocean. At 5 o'clock this morning the Vigilant passed Fire Island with all sails set and going very fast, the wind blowing from the west about twelve miles an hour.

STRIKERS APPLY FOR WORK. Been Taken.

FROSTBURG, Md., June 1 .- Fifteen of the strikers who formerly worked in the Eckhart mine applied for their old places, but found them filled by other miners. Thirty more of the strikers of this mine cannot get work for the same reason. Wm. Myers, Wm. Morgan and John Kreitzburg were appointed a committee at a meeting held in Eckhart mine yesterday by the miners who have been working dur-ing the strike to wait upon President Mayer of the Consolidation Coal Company, Satur-day, to ask for fifty cents a ton for mining plied for work, and were told that their places were filled by other men. Some of them were offered work in Ocean mine, which has been idle for weeks.

OPPOSED TO THEIR WORKING. Utah People Want Smith's Industrials to Move On.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 1.-The advance of Smith's so-called industrial "army" reached here yesterday afternoon. They stopped at the village of Bountiful and obtained transportation from the citizens Smith, with the main column, arrived here late last night. Some of the men have expressed their intention of stopping here and obtaining work on the large gravity sewer being built. The home reserves object to the men having work, and a number of lifty to seventy-five million dollars. their leaders called upon the city authori-SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—The Call says that S. J. Kline, a Roumanian, is concluding negotiations for the purchase of 200,000 acres of land belonging to the Mitchell estate, in Mercedes county, and that if the deal is carried through 14,000 Roumanian, scattle in Callfornia as coloniate.

> Commonwealers Put Off. TOPEKA, Kan., June1.-Ex-Adjutant Gen. Artz and an army of thirty commonwealers attempted to get out of Topeka last night by boarding an eastbound freight on the Santa Fe road. The railroad employes re-fused to move the train and finally drove them off.

TALK ABOUT SUGAR

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Besterdap's Star contained 48 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 771 separate announce: ments. Zhese advertisers

bought publicity-not merely

Senator Manderson Discusses the Beet Sugar Industry.

AN AMENDMENT HE WILL OFFER

The State Bank Tax Repeal Bill in the House.

IT IS FURTHER DEBATED

A large horseshoe of roses rested on the desk of Senator Proctor of Vermont whe the Senate met at 10 o'clock today in hono of his birthday.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts presented petition from the "New England industrial army" asking legislation which would guarantee work to the unemployed. Mr. Hoar stated that the petition, which was but one moved that a special committee of five be appointed to investigate the matters set forth therein, but withdrew it upon the suggestion of Mr. Cockrell of Missouri that it should first go to the committee on rules.

It was so referred. On motion of Mr. Pettigrew, a bill granting additional lands in the Hot Springs to the Berry Hospital was taken from the calendar and passed. It was within five minutes of 10:30 when the morning business calendar and passed. It was within five minutes of 10:30 when the morning business was finished, and Mr. Hill of New York therefore made no effort to get up his resolution to instruct the bribery committee to throw open its doors to the public. It went over without prejudice, as did Mr. Dolph's resolution to bring E. J. Edwards, one of the contumacious witnesses, to the bar of the Senate for contempt.

Mr. Frye (Me.) asked the Vice President whether or not the proceedings in reference to the contumacious witnesses had been certified by him to the district attorney under the law. Mr. Stevenson replied that they had been so certified.

Mr. Hill asked unanimous consent to consider a joint resolution passed by the House yesterday, giving the Secretary of War authority under the last sundry civil appropriation act to institute condemnation proceedings to secure certain lands near the battlefield of Gettysburg. Judge Dalias, he explained, had just held that the language of that act was not broad enough to warrant condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) objected insisting that

rant condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) objected, insisting that
the resolution should go first to the committee on military affairs, and it was so re-

The Sugar Schedule. The tariff bill was then laid before the Senate and the great battle over the sugar raw sugars on the free list, imposed 1-2 cent duty on refined sugar and gave a bounty of 2 cents to the sugar growers. The House bill repealed the bounty and placed all sugars, raw and refined, on the free list. The first bill reported from the finance committee of the Senate gave a specific duty of from 1 cent to 1.285 per pound according to polariscopic

schedule go into effect January 1, 1895, the rates being 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined, one-eighth of 1 cent additional on sugars above 16, Dutch standard, with an additional one-tenth of I cent a pound on sugar from count paying export bounties. It also continues the sugar treaty with Hawaii. Mr. Manderson (Neb.) took the floor as seen as Mr. Jones had formally proposed the compromise amendment. The sugar

schedule, he said, was the interesting

schedule of the bill. It contained both

sweetness and light. It seemed to pervade

the whole bill. The bill could not be touched without laying hands on sugar. The Senate had even departed from the consideration of the bill to make explorations in sugar, not in the cane fields of Nebraska, but in the comthe cane fields of Nebraska, but in the committee room. The saccharine principle, as it impregnated all nature, invaded every feature of this bill. Mr. Manderson then proceeded to argue in favor of protection and for the sugar-growing industry of the country. The consumption of sugar in the United States was enormous, he said. Almost 5,000,000,000 pounds of raw sugar had been consumed last year, representing, if grown and refined abroad, a grand total of \$182,000,000 to be paid to foreigners. Free been consumed last year, representing, if grown and refined abroad, a grand total of \$182,000,000 to be paid to foreigners. Free sugar would mean the immediate destruction of the beet sugar industry and the gradual extinction of cane sugar production in the southern states. If properly protected, he prophesied that before 1905 beet sugar production would have so developed in the north and cane sugar in the south that the United States could supply the full consumption of the United States, Beet sugar growing offered an important industry to the farmers of the country. When developed to the extent necessary to supply the home demand it would afford a crop of 2,000,000 acres. Was it any wonder that the farmers of the west wanted a continuation of the sugar bounty? They were enthusiastic over the prospect. It was the great boon which they asked Congress to save them. Every acre planted in beets meant twenty days' labor to a man.

Beet Sugar Production.

Beet Sugar Production.

No country in the world, Mr. Manderso said, was so well adapted to produce bee sugar as the United States. Beet growing ultimately would displace cane growing Cane contained 13 per cent of saccrose of crystalline sugar, sorghum but 9 per cen crystalline sugar, sorghum but 9 per cent, while beets gave from 15 to 19 per cent of crystalline sugar. Mr. Manderson denied that in fostering the growth of beet and cane sugar any obligations existed to protect the refiners. There was no connection, he declared, between the sugar-growers and the odious sugar trust. He cared nothing for the one and everything for the other. He proceeded to describe in detail the manner in ceeded to describe in detail the manner in which beets were grown and the methods of their conversion in the factory

sugar. He sketched the development of beet-sugar He sketched the development of beet-sugarproduction in other countries under the
bounty system adopted in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Holland, Belgium,
Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Canada. Even
Engiand, not to be behindhand, was offering a bounty in her colonies. The total production of cane sugar in the world was
2,960,000 tons, and of beet sugar 3,770,000
tons. Cane sugar had always been protected in this country up to 1890. In 1889 the
production under the duty was 287,000,000
pounds. Since the imposition of the bounty
the annual product had grown to 550,000,000. With this comparatively small production, compared with the enormous consumption in the United States (about 5,000,000,000), it was, in his opinion, better to
give a bounty and pay directly out of the
treasury ten or even twenty million a year

Will Offer a Substitute. Mr. Manderson gave notice that at the proper time he would offer as a substitute for the sugar schedule of the bill the bounty provision of the McKinley bill, continuing it in force until July 1, 1895. He argued at length in support of the consti-tutionality of bounties, quoting extensively from court decisions, especially the de-cision of Justice Miller. "If Congress were to give a bounty," in-quired Mr. Caffery (La.), "to a farmer or

manufacturer, do you contend that the courts have no right to inquire whether the bounty is given for a public or private use?"
"I do," replied Mr. Manderson; "the decision of Mr. Miller is conclusive on that